

THE MICHIGAN LIBRARIAN

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LEGISLATIVE NEWS

Reviewed by ERNEST I. MILLER

As in past years, the Association's Legislative Committee has kept a close check on matters affecting our profession. A number of bills of interest to libraries and librarians were enacted during the recent session of the Michigan State Legislature.

School and College Libraries

Of particular interest to librarians in schools, certain colleges, and school district libraries is House Bill 164. It provides for the establishment of new and actuarially sound retirement systems for Michigan public school employees. An appropriation was made to set up the new system. Also of interest to school librarians, and likewise to county librarians, is House Bill 411 which amended the school code to permit school boards to donate or sell books to the county library or a library in the county school commissioner's office.

The increase in appropriations for state supported colleges and universities and new appropriations for Wayne University and certain junior colleges has been given considerable newspaper publicity. No added comment here is needed. It is likely that libraries in these educational institutions will profit to some extent.

Public Libraries

State aid for public libraries contained in House Bill 342, experienced a somewhat difficult year. \$600,000 was requested by the State Board for Libraries. The Budget Bureau recommended \$300,000. The Association's Legislative Committee appeared before the House Ways & Means Committee in support of an increase and a \$400,000 appropriation was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. On the last day of the session, the Senate Finance Committee reported out a bill with library aid at \$350,000. The bill was later amended on the floor to \$375,000 and at that figure it passed.

The State Aid Bill was complicated by the inclusion in the House, of an amendment by Representative Frank J. Calvert making

a specific appropriation for the McGregor Public Library in Highland Park. Highland Park had failed to qualify because of a failure, to meet certification standards. Although sympathetic to Highland Park's desire for state aid, the Executive Board felt such an amendment established a dangerous precedent which, if followed by other libraries, would completely wreck the State Aid Law. The President, therefore, wrote to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee stating the Association's objection to the Calvert amendment. The amendment was eliminated in the Senate but in Conference it was restored. In its final version, therefore, the State Aid Bill provides \$375,000 less \$3,375 for Highland Park.

Bills of General Interest

House Bill 237

Sets up a Youth Guidance Commission. (The President of M.L.A. has asked for representation.)

Senate Bill 188

Authorizes acceptance of federal equipment, supplies, materials, and funds.

House Bill 130

Changes term of office of township library board.

House Bill 59

Makes change in the wording of the Regional Library Law relative to federal census. (No change in provisions of the law.)

Senate Bill 315

Sets up state-wide "Municipal Employees Retirement System" permitting municipalities to become members of the system.

State Library

The State Library's appropriation (contained in House Bill 342) is approximately \$14,000 higher than last year. A number of obsolete sections of the general law relating to the State Library were repealed.

Magazines for Young Adults

By ELSIE GORDON

Director, Youth Service, Public Library, Detroit

THE consideration of magazines for young adults does not present the same problems as those for younger readers but it does present an entirely different set of questions. For a time, young people continue reading children's magazines but as their special interests become more pronounced, they reach out for reading materials which emphasize these interests and as their horizons gradually extend, they look for reading materials which will help them to understand themselves and their world. And since more and more time is spent in reading magazines than in reading books, it is necessary to have a continual supply of new and fresh material which is also attractive and readable.

That need is beginning to be met. Formerly young people floundered about trying to find something suited to their needs. Boys fared better than girls, for the most part, because they can absorb quite technical material if it is related to their interests or hobbies. It is a heartening sign of the times and a portent of our awakening consciousness of our responsibility to our young people, that there are now three magazines—*Seventeen*, *Mademoiselle*, and *Charm*—which place their entire emphasis on girls and their interests. All of them are colorful and up to date with articles on fashions and beauty, on movies and the theatre, on art and music, on manners and etiquette, on sports and careers, as well as stories and book reviews, and really sprightly articles on such current news as the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and growing and preserving food. Of the three, *Seventeen* and *Mademoiselle* have the most complete coverage of subjects interesting to teen-agers and upwards. Girls still like to look at *Vogue* and *Harper's Bazaar*, but they are continually finding *Seventeen* and *Mademoiselle* more to their liking and more suited to their interests.

Both girls and boys in their upper teens and lower twenties like such magazines as *House and Garden*, *House Beautiful*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *American Home*, with their many attractive illustrations and practical directions. The *Home-maker* is a little "digest" size magazine, gaily giving advice and information for all the family—everything about the home, from clothing, make-up, beauty hints, to carpentry, house furnishing, and cooking.

It is unfortunate that *Senior Scholastic* is so unattractive in appearance because it is an especially good magazine for high-school age and is especially interesting to them. As Miss Reynolds says, it is "filled with information about our country, its peoples and affairs, and its relations with other countries." It is a "truly American magazine built to give the readers a good foundation of knowledge of American life." * What is more, the information is presented not only painlessly but entertainingly. *Student Life* is an "outlet for student creative writing, art, and photography," and presents a wide range of materials. It is especially interesting for its pictures of student life in other countries.

Young people of today are so very much aware of the world around them that magazines which picture that world are held in high regard. *National Geographic* and *Travel* are two such magazines. And those which bring the news of the world and its interpretation are likewise deservedly popular. *Life*, with its fine photographs, is prominent in this group. Both *Newsweek* and *Time* keep abreast of current happenings, while *Nation* and *New Republic* give excellent news reports as well as articles of general interest. *New Yorker* is unique in having a marked social consciousness hidden under

* Reynolds, Helen. Magazines for Boys and Girls. *Michigan Librarian*, March, 1945. p. 18.

the humor and sophistication and understatement which are such marked characteristics of young people of today. *Harper's Magazine* has unusually fine articles of current interest and good short stories.

Naturally, young people have an overwhelming interest in the vocational field, and *Vocational Trends* brings them news and information about everything connected with the job and the prospective job. It is an illustrated magazine with short articles varying in length from a paragraph to two pages. Here may be found pertinent notes about all kinds of careers, from printer to beauty operator, from psychologist to forester, from nurse to foundryworker, as well as such related subjects as wages and aptitude tests, income taxes and business etiquette. Some continuing departments are Books About Jobs, short reviews of career books; You'll Want to Know—, paragraphs on current occupational developments; a question box; High Schools for Victory.

It is in the field of special subject interests that the picture becomes crowded and confused because of the bewildering array of magazines in all subjects. In the technical field, both boys and girls are interested in aviation, and here there are several magazines of especial usefulness such as *Flying* with its excellent illustrations, *Aero Digest*, and *Aviation*, and *Model Airplane News* for those who are model airplane builders. *Model Craftsman* contains material for the building of models of all kinds. *Radio News* covers the electronics field very well and is the most satisfactory magazine in this important subject. *Popular Homecraft* tells how to make all sorts of things for the home. Both *Motor* and *Motor Boating*, with their detailed drawings and diagrams, have much to offer the more thoughtful and advanced young men who are interested in these particular subjects, and the ever-popular *Popular Mechanics* is extremely useful. In the field of science there is little to offer the casual reader, but the youth with a real interest will find much of value in *Popular Science*, *Scientific American*, and *Science News Letter*, and the budding young chem-

ist will find in the *Journal of Chemical Education* many articles of special appeal.

For the artist, most magazine material is quite technical and advanced. However, *American Artist* and *Magazine of Art* contain much about technique, simply told with many illustrations, and *Design* has much valuable material about crafts of all kinds. The young musician finds *Etude* and *Musical America* crammed with fascinating details about musical programs, orchestras, operas, concerts, recitals, schools, new music records, radio. *Etude* also contains musical scores for the piano in each issue and this increases popularity. *Listen* is a new magazine devoted to records and recorders, with articles and reviews. *Tune In*, the "national radio magazine," contains listings of outstanding programs, pictures, and articles about radio, popular non-technical articles about techniques, gossip about radio personalities. For the dance enthusiast, the magazine, *Dance*, contains news of the ballet around the world, dancers, ballet companies and artistes, exhibition skating, both roller and ice, pantomime, and allied subject matter.

Theatre Arts contains information about plays and actors, films, current events in the theatrical world, and also such special sections as Broadway in Review, book reviews, the dance. It is the only magazine of the theatre interesting to young folks. For motion pictures, there are innumerable magazines but most of them are of poor quality. *New Movies*, the National Board of Review magazine, is one of the best. It contains long reviews of three or four pictures and shorter reviews of other recommended pictures, together with articles on techniques or other pertinent subjects. A special feature is the section of reviews and recommendations by "Young Reviewers." *Photoplay*, in addition to material about plays and players, with many portraits in color, has such sections as beauty hints and personal questions and problems.

Hobbies play an important part in the lives of young people, and the magazine,

(Continued on page 16)

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS

Edited by BETTY PAULUS

Cooperative Cataloging Manual for the Use of Contributing Libraries. Issued by the Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1944. 104p. Free.

An important document concerned with the history, the technical problems and procedures of co-operative cataloging. While not explaining how to catalog, it tell how librarians should proceed in supplying copy to the Library of Congress.

The O.P. Market; a Subject Directory to the Specialties of the Out-of-Print Book Trade. Compiled by Scott Adams. N.Y., R. R. Bowker Co. 1943. 120p. \$2.50.

First published in 1943, a sixteen page 1944 supplement brings the listings of specialist booksellers up to date. A very useful handbook but criticism can be made of the small subject headings and the inclusiveness of listings.

Patrons are People: How to Be a Model Librarian. Prepared by a Committee of the Minneapolis Public Library Staff. Chicago, American Library Association. 1945. 39p. 50c.

Pointers on meeting the public over the library desk and telephone are discussed lightly and with humor and cartoons.

School Libraries for Today and Tomorrow—Functions and Standards, prepared by the Committees on Postwar Planning of the American Library Association, the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, and the American Association of School Librarians. Chicago, American Library Association. 1945. 43p. \$1.

This pamphlet presents qualitative and quantitative analyses of the broad areas of school library service, with recommendations for their improvement and expansion. "Service to pupils and teachers," "Standards of personnel," "Book collection and other library resources," "Housing," and "Administration, supervision and extension."

Catalogers' and Classifiers' Yearbook no. 11, 1944. Compiled by the Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association. 1945. 96p. \$2.00.

The first yearbook issued since 1941 is principally concerned with the Catalog Code Revision Committees' final edition of the new Code. Other articles treat of Library of Congress cataloging problems and services, college library cataloging, and problems in university cataloging administration. Officers and committees of the Division are listed for 1944-1945.

Activity Book Number 2, Library Projects for Children and Young People, by Lucile F. Fargo. Chicago, American Library Association. 1945. 239p. \$2.50.

Tells in brief paragraphs how librarians make their young people's departments more effective within and outside the library, in school and community relationships. Many bibliographies and full analytical index make this a valuable tool.

One Thousand Books for Hospital Libraries. An Annotated Bibliography. Selected by Perrie Jones. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press. 1944. 58p. 50c.

A basic list arranged under informal headings which volunteers and untrained librarians will find helpful. The annotations briefly criticize, describe, and emphasize the reason for inclusion.

BEHIND THE STACKS

By GEORGE GILFILLAN

After a little prodding, we've accumulated a few items about the folks who keep Michigan books circulating.

The pleasant sound of wedding bells comes from away up state and our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Boren.

Miss Maryon Peterson (known as Babe to Upper Peninsula Librarians) was married April 7 to Clark Boren of Marinette, Wisconsin. Mrs. Boren was children's librarian in Spies Public Library before joining the Milwaukee Public Library staff last fall.

* * *

Best idea for memorials that has come our way is Kalamazoo Public Library's book memorials, begun some fifteen years ago and currently fostered by librarian Jeanne Griffin and chief cataloger Mrs. Helen Fraser.

(Continued on page 27)

Recruitment For Librarians In Rural Areas

By ANN FARRINGTON

Librarian, Van Buren County Library

The shortage of librarians is no news. It may be news to some, however, that the shortage of librarians for rural areas is definitely acute. Unless steps are taken immediately, the newly established county libraries and those county and regional libraries which are being proposed in our postwar planning will be unable to function for lack of personnel.

Strange as it may seem, however, the greatest stumbling block in recruitment for rural work is not a financial one. County and regional libraries need personnel with some background and knowledge of rural living. Under existing conditions, the young people in our rural areas have no interest in librarianship as a future for themselves for they have no knowledge of or experience in professional librarianship. They visualize library work as it is in their own small community libraries which, unfortunately, have not presented themselves as an inspiration for a life work for the up-and-coming youth of today.

Librarians and guidance counselors can present information about the profession to these young people but it will be to no avail until they have personal experience other than a mere tour of inspection of the library. Librarians must be willing to sacrifice valued time to work out and execute a definite program in co-operation with college and high-school guidance counselors which will present an over-all picture of the scope, the adventure, and the satisfaction of rural library work.

For next year, Van Buren County is planning to have a group of selected high-school students come to the county seat to live the life of a county librarian for one week. They will see the routine of the library in action (without being asked to do "grub-work"), take school trips on the bookmobile,

visit community libraries on regularly scheduled trips, attend Farm Bureau, P.T.A., community meetings, horticultural meetings, literary society meetings, mothers' club, conservation programs, or whatever is on the librarian's schedule for that week, that they may be introduced to as many phases of the work as possible.

This week must be carefully planned and will demand time and effort on the part of the librarian. If each county library could work out some such program, perhaps in four or five years there might be produced a group of librarians young enough to withstand the rigors of the strenuous life of county library work and with enough vision to want to return to work in communities similar to those from which they have come.

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FEDERAL RELATIONS NEWS

Libraries interested in the disposal of surplus war property have, as yet, no definite regulations to follow. According to Mr. Paul Howard, chairman of the A.L.A. Federal Relations Committee,* it will take a high degree of alertness to benefit from these surplus properties. Librarians should be armed with a list of items desired and with funds for immediate action. The periodicals, *SURPLUS REPORTER* and *EDUCATION FOR VICTORY*, will bear careful watching for latest developments.

In the matter of surplus books from army camps, there is also little to report. Attempts are being made to introduce a bill to make funds available to facilitate the use of such books. Librarians in the state should contact key people in rural areas who might write their federal representatives suggesting that these books be redistributed to rural areas in need of library service.

* *A.L.A. Bulletin*, April, 1945, p. 145.

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The College Librarian and the Faculty

By MARGARET GIBBS

Librarian, Graves Library, Hope College, Holland, Michigan

We all believe that the attitude of the college librarian should be one of co-operation and helpfulness. I am confident that we are ready to give this co-operation to the utmost. However, I have wondered if there are not times when too much is expected of us; when professors forget that they are supposedly leaders in education with a working knowledge of library aids and materials.

Let me illustrate. I have found it not unusual for a faculty member to request a list of all library holdings on American Literature. Is it our place to spend time making this bibliography when our libraries are already understaffed and our hours more than full? Isn't it part of the professor's preparation for his course? I am not speaking of helping him, about pointing out new material, or about checking to see if everything in the field has been covered; I am speaking only of the basic list, the foundation of his course and required reading.

Again a member of the faculty sends a class of twenty or more for material on a certain subject with no preliminary examination of the files to know what is available

CATALOG SECTION MEETING

About forty-five members of the Michigan Regional Group of Catalogers met in Ypsilanti at the Michigan State Normal College on May 4, to hear M. Ruth MacDonald, Chief Cataloger, Public Library, Detroit, give a stimulating talk entitled, "Cataloging—What Now!" Miss MacDonald urged catalogers to get away from the details of cataloging, leave their departments and really learn what is going on in the library. Only in this way can they keep pace with current demands and public trends, and discover ways and means of making the catalog a useful tool for the library staff and the public.

Mrs. Anna Clinger Smith, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, conducted a question and answer period at the end of the session. Discussion centered around cataloging details, regulations, and work problems.

and with no warning to the staff. Are we failing in our duty when all twenty are not prepared at the next session?

It hardly seems to me this should be a fair measure of the resourceful librarian. Are we not on the campus to advise, to seek ways of furthering library service on broader lines, and to build rather than to keep a library static as to activity? Must we become servants, merely doing routine work for them?

I agree with Mr. Purdy, who said in his article, *University Library Reference Service* (*Michigan Librarian*, March, 1945) that reference work is the weakest link in the chain. Can it help but be, as long as our time and effort must be used so wastefully! If it is our function as reference librarians "to help individuals find in print, information and ideas pertinent to their problems," can we legitimately use our time for services similar to those mentioned above? With work of this kind filling in our hours how can we teach students in the field of library research? How can we direct their library procedures? How can we make them library minded? All of these things are part of their education. We, as college librarians, are on the campus primarily to help educate students, but can we adequately serve three or four hundred students if we spend hours searching out, on the spur of the moment, material adequate to serve twenty when the library probably has enough for four?

I do not mean to surmise that this is true of all members of a college faculty, but it is true of enough of them to make it a real library problem to those librarians interested in furthering student initiative and endeavoring to teach the student how to use the aids and to trace down material. Are librarians who try tactfully to secure better co-operation in these respects asking too much? Are we failing in our duty to our fellow faculty members?

M.L.A. NOMINEES, 1945-1946

Report of the Committee on Nominations

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Michigan Library Association, the Committee on Nominations presents the following candidates for office in the Association for the coming year. Official ballots will be mailed to all members in good standing. Results will be announced at the annual conference in October. If the conference is cancelled the result of the ballot will be published in the October issue of *The Michigan Librarian*.

For First Vice-President (President-Elect):

JEANNETTE JOHNSON, Librarian, High School Library, Three Rivers. A.B., Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo, 1930; B.S. in L.S., School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, 1941. Teacher, High School, Coloma, 1931-34; Teacher and Teacher-librarian, High School, Three Rivers, 1935-39; Librarian, 1940-date; Teacher, Library Department, Central Michigan College of Education, Summer, 1944. Member, A.L.A.; Secretary, M.L.A. District 1, 1939-40; Secretary, M.L.A. School Library Section, 1940-41; Chairman, 1941-42; Secretary, State Executive Board of School Librarians, 1941-42; Chairman, 1942-43; Chairman, M.L.A. District 1, 1943-44; Chairman, M.L.A. Subcommittee on Teacher-Librarian Training (Teacher-Librarian Institute) 1943-44; Member, M.L.A. Planning Committee, 1944-45.

DONALD W. KOHLSTEDT, Librarian, Public Library, Grand Rapids. A.B., University of Illinois, 1929; B.S. in L.S., University of Illinois, 1930; M.A., University of Illinois, 1935. Stack Supervisor, Library, University of Illinois, 1929-30; First Assistant, Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis, Mo., 1930-34; Instructor, Library School, University of Illinois, Summer, 1935; Librarian, Public Library, Kansas City, Kansas, 1935-41; Librarian, Public Library, Grand Rapids, July 1, 1941-date. Member, A.L.A.; Member, A.L.A. Library Radio Broadcasting Committee, 1935-39; Chairman, 1939-40; Chairman, A.L.A. Audio-Visual Committee, 1941-43; Vice-Chairman, 1943-date; Member, A.L.A. Finance Committee, 1942-44; Member, M.L.A. Legislative Committee, 1942-44; Chairman, M.L.A. District 4, 1943-44;

Chairman, M.L.A. Local Arrangements Committee for 1944 Conference; Chairman, M.L.A. Planning Committee, 1944-45.

For Second Vice-President:

MARY F. MEINBERG, Librarian, Spies Public and County Library, Menominee. B.S., College of St. Catherine's Library School, 1938. Librarian, Rockhurst High School Library, Kansas City, Missouri, 1938-42; Librarian, Spies Public and County Library, 1942-date. Member, A.L.A.; Chairman, M.L.A. District 7, 1943-date; President, Upper Peninsula Library Association, 1943-date.

MRS. NANCY BLAKE THOMAS, Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba. A.B., University of Michigan, 1909; M.A., University of Michigan, 1921; Certificate, Wisconsin Library School, 1922. Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba, 1922-27; Librarian, Baldwin Public Library, Birmingham, 1927-34; Librarian, Public Library, Appleton, Wisconsin, 1934-44; Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba, September, 1944-date. Member, A.L.A.; Member, A.L.A. Membership Committee, 1937-42; Treasurer, M.L.A. 1930-31; President, M.L.A., 1932-33; President, Wisconsin Library Association, 1936.

For Secretary:

ANN BALLOU, Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Bay City. B.A., University of Michigan, 1930; M.A., University of Michigan, 1940; B.A. in L.S., University of Michigan, 1941. Cataloger and Reference Librarian, Public Library, Bay City, 1941-44; Assistant Librarian, 1944-date. Member, A.L.A.; Member, M.L.A. Membership Committee, 1943-44; Chairman, M.L.A. District 5, 1944-45; In charge of exhibits, M.L.A. Conference, 1944-45.

MARGARET GIBBS, Librarian, Hope College, Holland. A.B., Ripon College; B.L.S., University of Illinois, 1931; University of Wisconsin, Summer Session; University of Chicago, School of Library Science, Summer Session. First Assistant to the Librarian, Knox College, 1931-35; Librarian, Hope College, 1935-date. Member, A.L.A.; Secretary, M.L.A. District 4, 1943-44; Vice-Chairman, 1944-45; Member, M.L.A. Publications Committee, 1943-44; Member, M.L.A. Subcommittee on Teacher-Librarian Training

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1943-44; Chairman, College Libraries Round Table, 1944-45.

For Treasurer:

MARGARET M. BRAY, Reference Assistant, Hoyt Public Library, Saginaw. A.B., University of Michigan, 1932; B.S. (Library), School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1943. Loan Desk Assistant, Hoyt Public Library, Saginaw, 1933-38; Registration Librarian, 1938-40; Reference Assistant, 1940-date. Member, A.L.A.; Member, M.L.A. Membership Committee, 1940-41; Member, Junior Members Round Table—Saginaw Valley.

MRS. NORMA B. McDONALD, Reference Assistant, Public Library, Detroit. B.A., University of Cincinnati. Technology Department, Public Library, Detroit, 1932-date. Member, A.L.A.; Treasurer-Manager, Detroit and Wayne County Public Library Employees Credit Union, 1941-42. Treasurer, M.L.A., January, 1945-date.

For Members of the Executive Board (Two to be Elected):

ALBERTA L. BROWN, Librarian, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo. A.B., Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa, 1924; Diploma, Wisconsin Library School, 1925. Librarian, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, 1925-29; Head, Cataloging Department, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D., 1929-33; Librarian, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, 1933-39; Librarian, H. A. Brassert and Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1939-40; Librarian, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, 1941-date. Member, A.L.A.; M.L.A. Public Relations Committee, 1943.

ANNE FARRINGTON, Librarian, Van Buren County Library, Paw Paw. B.S., University of North Dakota, 1927. University of Illinois Library School, 1928-February, 1929; B.L.S., Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, 1944. Assistant, University of North Dakota Library, 1927-28; Junior Assistant, Public Library, Detroit, 1929-32; Librarian, Maybury Sanatorium Branch, Wayne County Library, 1932-36; Librarian, Herman Kiefer Branch, Wayne County Library, 1936-44; Librarian, Van Buren County Library, July, 1944-date. Member, A.L.A.; Chairman, A.L.A. Hospital Libraries Round Table, 1939-42; Member, A.L.A. Joint Committee on Hospital Libraries, 1943-date; Chairman, A.L.A.

Committee on Hospital Library Standards; Member, M.L.A. Adult Education Committee, 1943; Member, M.L.A. Subcommittee on Continuing Education, 1943.

LEONORA HASS, Librarian, Iosco County Library, Tawas City. A.B., Western Michigan College of Education, 1932; Two Summer Sessions, Western Reserve University School of Library Science. Supervisor, Ingham County W.P.A. Library Project, 1935-38; Supervisor, District 1, W.P.A. Library Project, Cheboygan, 1938-39; Supervisor, District 3 W.P.A. Library Project, Flint, 1939-42. Librarian, Iosco County Library, 1942-date. Member, A.L.A.; Member, M.L.A. Subcommittee on Continuing Education, 1941-42; Secretary, M.L.A. County Libraries Section, 1942-43; Member, M.L.A. Legislative Committee, 1943-44; Chairman, 1944-45; Chairman, M.L.A. District 6, 1943-44.

VIRGINIA SUMMERS, Chief of Reader's Department, Public Library, Lansing. A.B., Taylor University, Upland, Indiana, 1929; A.B.L.S., University of Michigan, 1940. Assistant, Public Library, Lansing, 1929-39; Chief of Circulation, 1940-43; Chief of Reader's Department, 1943-date. Member, A.L.A.; Member, M.L.A. Subcommittee on Institutes, 1943-44; Chairman, M.L.A. Committee on Adult Education, 1944-45.

For Member of the A.L.A. Council:

RUTH BARNES, Branch Librarian, Public Library, Detroit. Library Work with Children, Western Reserve University, 1924; Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1934; Member, A.L.A.; Chairman, M.L.A. Public Relations Committee, 1937-38; Departmental editor, *The Michigan Librarian*, 1938-39; Member, M.L.A. Program Committee, 1944.

MADELEINE B. DUNN, Reclassifier, Catalog Department, Public Library, Detroit. B.A., Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont; Certificate, Pratt Institute Library School, 1929. Head Cataloger, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 1929-37; Senior Assistant, Catalog Department, Public Library, Detroit, 1937-39; Head Cataloger, Wayne County Library, Detroit, 1939-41; Librarian, Wayne County Library, 1941-June, 1944; Reclassifier, Catalog Department, Public Library, Detroit, 1944-date. Member, A.L.A.; Secretary, Michigan Regional Group of Catalogers, 1938; Treasurer, M.L.A., January, 1943-January, 1945.

Institute On Library Work With Children

A stimulating Institute was held April 6 and 7 in Lansing by the Children's Section of the Michigan Library Association. Dorothy Hansen, of the State Library, chairman of the section, presided over the two day session.

At the Friday afternoon meeting Donald Kohlstedt, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, discussed children's librarians from a library administrator's point of view. He emphasized the importance of this special field of library work and urged children's librarians to make themselves important in every way possible in their community.

Miriam Wessel, of the Detroit Public Library, discussed the Selected List of Children's Books Published in 1944 and asked for suggestions from the group. In addition to the regular list, a supplementary list of inexpensive titles will be added. The Book Committee will also be responsible for a weeding list which was suggested at the M.L.A. conference last October.

In the evening a panel discussion on the rural child, under the leadership of Helen Clark, of the State Library, included such experts as Dr. Gunner Dybwad, director of the Child Welfare Division, Michigan Department of Child Welfare; Miss Frances

Benjamin, consultant in parent education, Bureau of Public Health Nursing, Michigan State Health Department; and Dr. I. O. Church, director, Branch County Health Unit, Coldwater. Of particular interest was their discussion of the use of books at child health conferences, at probate courts, in juvenile institutions, and by district children's consultants and public health nurses.

At Saturday's session Miss Louise Rees, School Library Consultant, State Library, spoke on books for retarded readers.

Miss Viola Fitch, supervisor of work with children, Wayne County Library, led a panel discussion on education for children's librarianship. The members of the panel—Louise Singley, of Kalamazoo, Mrs. Zoe Wright, of Battle Creek, and Hazel DeMeyer, of Lansing, urged that the library school curriculum include (1) more courses in administration of children's rooms (2) courses in public speaking, child psychology, and sociology—all stressed from the library point of view and (3) active people in the field to give the courses.

A short business meeting was followed by a luncheon at which Mrs. Dorothy Maywood Bird, author of *Granite Harbor*, entertained with interesting and amusing anecdotes connected with publishing one's first book.

ON THE CALENDAR

Executive Board, M.L.A.

Meeting in Detroit, August 11.

District 6

Higgins Lake, July 15.

Library Workshops

Clear Lake, June 25-29.

Higgins Lake, July 16-21.

Camp Shaw, July 30-August 3.

M.L.A. Annual Conference

Bay City, October 18-20.

Pending approval of O.D.T.

Waldenwoods Institute

There will be no library institute held at Waldenwoods this summer.

LIBRARY COURSES OFFERED

Michigan State Normal College

School library service courses being given in a nine week summer session, June 18-August 17, include: Periodicals and Their Indexes, Book Selection and Purchase, Organization and Administration of the High School Library, and Curriculum Background for the Elementary School Library.

Peabody Library School

Starting with the summer quarter of 1945, courses leading to a degree of M.S. in L.S. will be offered. The complete program of graduate courses will be given during the regular year. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Peabody Library School, Nashville 4, Tennessee.

M.L.A. Treasurer's Report, 1944

January 1, 1944—December 31, 1944

Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1944 (Including \$332.31 Scholarship Fund)\$ 509.40

RECEIPTS

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--|
| Dues | | |
| Personal | \$1,323.75 | |
| Institutional | 209.00 | |
| Total | 1,532.75 | |
| Convention | | |
| Registration Fees | 146.50 | |
| Space Rental | 388.00 | |
| Total | 534.50 | |
| Michigan Librarian | | |
| Advertising | 743.82 | |
| Subscriptions | 8.00 | |
| Sale of Copies | .70 | |
| Total | 752.52 | |
| Institute Fees | 38.75 | |
| Total | 38.75 | |
| Scholarship Fund | 236.85 | |
| Total | 236.85 | |
| Marion A. Packard Fund | 2,000.00 | |
| Total | 2,000.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | .28 | |
| Total | .28 | |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | \$5,605.05 | |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| A.L.A. Sustaining Membership | \$ 100.00 |
| Bank Charges | 9.99 |
| Clerical Help | 16.00 |
| Executive Board and Advisory Council | 240.25 |
| Michigan Librarian | 1,112.49 |
| Postage and Express | 119.56 |
| Scholarship Fund | 256.40 |
| Supplies, stationery, mimeographing | 77.02 |
| Telephone, telegraph | 24.19 |
| Districts | |
| District No. 1 | \$ 7.82 |
| District No. 2 | 5.01 |
| District No. 3 | 10.14 |
| District No. 4 | 15.00 |
| District No. 6 | 7.19 |
| Total | 45.16 |

Committees

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Convention | \$ 211.16 |
| Education for Library Service | 19.14 |
| Subcommittee on Institutes | 138.84 |
| Subcommittee on Recruiting for Library Service | 45.25 |
| Subcommittee on Teacher-Librarian Training | 30.14 |
| Elections | 3.45 |
| Legislative | 79.29 |
| Planning | 32.44 |
| Publications | 23.11 |
| Salary, staff and tenure | 10.07 |
| Subcommittee on Staff Associations | 7.65 |
| Total | 600.54 |

Sections and Round Tables

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| School Libraries | \$ 28.66 |
| Trustees (from Marion Packard Fund) | 28.35 |
| Bonds (from Marion Packard Fund) | 1,110.00 |
| County Libraries | 3.73 |
| Total | 1,170.74 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | \$3,772.34 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total Receipts | \$5,605.05 |
| Total Disbursements | 3,772.34 |
| Balance in bank (Including Scholarship and Marion Packard Fund) | 1,913.38 |
| Outstanding checks | 80.67 |
| Balance | 1,832.71 |

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Scholarship Fund | 312.76 |
| Marion Packard Fund | 861.65 |
| Cash Balance | 658.30 |
| BALANCE | \$1,832.71 |

Respectfully submitted,
MADELEINE B. DUNN, Treasurer
Michigan Library Association

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

January 1, 1944—December 31, 1944

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Balance January 1, 1944 | \$ 332.31 |
| Receipts January 1—December 31, 1944 | 236.85 |
| Total | \$ 569.16 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Waldenwoods Workshop | \$ 53.75 |
| Scenic Lodge, Muskegon | 62.50 |
| Higgins Lake | 53.75 |
| Camp Shaw | 36.40 |
| Chicago University Institute | 50.00 |
| Total | 256.40 |
| BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1944 | \$ 312.76 |

Respectfully submitted,
MADELEINE B. DUNN, Treasurer
Michigan Library Association

For statement of the Auditing Committee see page 23.

**? Have you made your pledge
to THE LIBRARY
DEVELOPMENT FUND ?**

Send it to—

John G. Lorenz,

Public Library, Grand Rapids 2

**Total Michigan Pledge
to June 7—\$4693.62**

ON RARE BOOKS

by COLTON STORM

William L. Clements Library

Part II. Collecting Rarities

In the first part of this discourse which appeared in the March, 1945, issue of *The Michigan Librarian*, I attempted to explain why rare books are important and desirable, but I said nothing about why they are hard to get. The reasons are many and varied. First of all, of course, the best books are pretty generally those which are liked best—those which are read and re-read until they are read to pieces; each copy which disappears makes one less copy for those who want to own them. Or, it may be, that the rare book is used until it is destroyed; travel guides and mariners' charts fall into this category. Marcus Whitman, travelling with his train of covered wagons across Idaho, tumbled into a creek and the copy of the overland guide in his hip pocket was water-soaked, it disintegrated in his hands and he threw away the sodden mass. Another copy of a now rare book was thus lost. My friend, Bill Davidson, after carefully saving all the printed matter he could rescue from the presses on Attu, embarked for Hawaii and his pack was accidentally dropped in the chilly Alaskan waters—and treasures were lost. In former times, the bridges of sailing ships were not glass-enclosed and protected from weather as on the modern liner. Then it was that the salt sea spray splashed across one of Des Barres' charts of the North American coast. Where the spray landed there was corrosion, or a storm at sea soaked a bulky volume. Besides, such big charts, either singly or in volume form, were hard to handle and were easily torn. In earlier days there were no cellophane envelopes to protect paper from the weather.

Bibles, prayer books, and service books of all sorts are especially subject to destruction by hard usage for they are handled over-frequently. When they were worn dangling from a chain at the waist, they were bumped

against sharp corners or fallen upon or touched by greasy hands. Very often early prayer books were partly destroyed by the custom of kissing a page of the book at a certain point in a ceremony until the picture on the page was worn away.

Many books through the centuries were so popular at the time they were issued and lost that popularity so rapidly that they were discarded quickly. Seventeenth century English plays are of this sort. The original performances were given in London and the plays were often printed for the provinces; while a play was in fashion it was handed about from person to person until another came along to take its place. Then the first play was discarded as *old stuff* and lost or destroyed or tucked away in some cranny to become a treasure for today.

It is, indeed, notable that it is the small books which are scarce rather than the large books. The bulky folio, which could not be transported easily and must stay on a table, stood a much better chance of lasting to our day than the slim doudecimo which could be slipped into a pocket, held easily in a hand, or just as easily dropped between the cracks of the floor. And very often it was this kind of small volume which had the most popularity. For instance, Columbus' letter announcing the discovery of the new world is a most unexciting and unimportant looking slip of a thing. Yet there were at least seventeen editions printed before the end of the fifteenth century in several languages and in several cities—and all of them are as scarce as golfers in church or high salaries among librarians.

Many books and printed pieces have been printed in the past with no intention that they might be saved. In advertising circles such pieces are known as *throwaways*. They are chapbooks and almanacs and miscellan-

ous trivia cheap enough to be thrown away when their moment of usefulness is over. What would we not give for some of them now!—for in them are often found, as nowhere else, intimate glimpses of the thoughts of the people. Broadside proclamations, auction sale dodgers, circus announcements, the advertisements of horse dealers, notices of religious festivals and such-like fall into this category. John Thomason, who lived through the troublous civil wars in England during the seventeenth century, did inestimable service to our day by gathering with painstaking thoroughness every printed piece of paper he could lay hands on. The hundreds of invaluable volumes of broadsides, broadsheets, and leaflets collected by him and now owned by the British Museum are among that institutions most treasured possessions.

Mr. Peckham, of the Clements Library, War Historian of the University of Michigan, has an unknown soldier friend who sends from abroad the most fascinating pieces of printed matter. He appears to invade wardrooms and headquarters and the very battlefields to rescue scraps of paper which, properly preserved in Ann Arbor, may become highly important to a future historian of the war.

Books also become hard to get because of censorship or suppression by religious or lay authorities or by the authors themselves. Early English Bibles are scarce first because printing of them was prohibited and second because when they were allowed the printing was limited to a very few firms. Books have been destroyed by burning and hanging and drowning. William Prynne "For a supposed aspersion on Charles I and his queen in 'Histriomastix'" saw copies of his book burned and he "was sentenced by the Star Chamber, in 1634, to be imprisoned during life, to be fined £5000, and to lose both his ears in the pillory. He continued to write in the Tower of London, and (1637) was again fined £5000, deprived of the remainder of his ears, and branded on the cheeks S.L. ([for] seditious libeller) . . . He was released by the Long Parliament,

and his sentences declared illegal in November 1640." He seems to have been practically indestructible. A few copies of his books have survived.

Almost from the time when printing was invented, books have been banned in one way or another. Attempts to ban books were made by Hitler and even our own state of Oklahoma recently detracted from the fame it has enjoyed of late by banning certain kinds of books.

Books are lost, too, by accidental destruction. The four-day fire of London in 1666, during which 13,000 houses were destroyed, caused the loss of innumerable books, including the unsold copies of the third folio edition of William Shakespeare's works. Printing house fires have been common through the years and have ruined enormous stocks of books, one of the more famous being the Harper fire in New York in which many first editions and all the plates of Herman Melville's books went up in flames. Harry Elkins Widener, after whom the library at Harvard is named, carried with him a magnificent copy of Bacon's *Essays* when he lost his life on the "Titanic." He had bought it in London the day before he set sail and, rather than have it follow him to America by a later boat, he slipped it into his coat pocket.

Naturally, war has always been a great foe of books (in more ways than the physical) and the current war is no exception. The famous library at Louvain, destroyed in the last war and then rebuilt has been again destroyed. Books cannot be blamed for their own scarcity; it's what men do to them. I daresay men have destroyed irreplaceable books at Nijmegen, a town recently in the news and anciently one of the principal centers of Netherlandish incunabular printing, just as the great library at Holland House in London was gutted. And what of the books—the literally millions of books—lost in the flames of Paternoster Row? The saved copies of the books destroyed there cannot be anything but rare.

These, then, are the books which are rare and the reasons for their rarity. And what

of the men and women who collect them? They are a wonderful breed. The rare book collector is somewhat more than a collector of mere books (and this is no attempt to cast aspersions on collectors of books which are not rare)—he is essentially a connoisseur, one who, according to that repository of rectitude, *Webster's Unabridged*, is "well versed in any subject; especially one who knows well the details, technique, or principles of a fine art; one competent to act as a critical judge of an art, or in a matter of taste. Connoisseur is often contrasted with amateur and dilettante. It implies trained and discriminating judgment of what is rare or choice, especially in art; as a connoisseur of etchings or fine bindings, or wines. A connoisseur may or may not be a professional."

Most of you are familiar enough with connoisseurship of art or music or wines to appreciate the definition just given. It is understandable to you that the appreciation of those delectables is based on the connoisseur's competence to act as a critical judge of a Mahler symphony, a Toulouse-Lautrec portrait or a Moselle wine and that his competence is based on his intimate acquaintance with the elements of great art, wines, or music.

In like manner, the collecting of rare books—the proper collecting of rare books—is based on close association with them and a superior knowledge of the techniques and principles of collecting them. Music and painting are enjoyed principally through the senses of hearing and seeing respectively, but connoisseurs of rare books are fortunate in their ability to exercise at least four of the five senses. The sight of a fine book is a pleasure always, and so is the sound of a crisp, well-preserved paper ruffling under the fingers a kind of music; and the feel of old rich leather softly rubbed, evokes the past quite as much as the faintly musty, strongly pleasant odor of antiquity. Why, even the fifth sense—so deeply appreciated by connoisseurs of food and drink—is called upon for a vicarious share in book-love, as witness the note left by Queen Elizabeth in her copy of Thomson's edition of the *New*

Testament: "I walke manie times into the pleasant fieldes of the Holye Scriptures, where I pluck up the goodlie herbes of sentences by pruning, eate them by reading, chewe them up by musing, and laie them up at length in the hie seate of memorie by gathering them together; that so, having tasted the sweetness, I may the less perceive the bitterness of this miserable life."

The training necessary for connoisseurship of rare books is arduous but never, I think, tedious. It is a variety of training in which there is no relaxing for it rests very heavily on the collector's personal judgment. The discrimination a collector displays in collecting his books must come from within himself—the books he collects must be expressions of his personal desires—else there is no joy in the collecting.

William E. Gladstone once wrote to a great London bookseller, Bernard Quaritch, that a book collector should possess "Appetite, leisure, wealth, knowledge, discrimination, and perseverance." Of these six qualities, he allowed himself only two—appetite and perseverance—yet he gathered for himself more than 35,000 volumes. In my opinion, knowledge and discrimination (both of which Gladstone was too modest to claim) are equally important, but neither leisure nor wealth is essential. Perhaps that is because I have known many busy men without wealth who are excellent collectors.

You can read about collecting and learn much; you can listen to rare book talk and soak something in, but until you have bought rare books (even making a mistake now and then), until you have had much intimate contact with rare books, you cannot fully enjoy the fun of collecting them. Yet I would not have you frightened away from book collecting—never that. All of us have some sort of magpie instinct, it seems. When we observe small children we cannot help but notice that they are often peculiarly possessive about the absurd objects of their affections; what is that but "collecting" in a rudimentary form?

When those children grow older they may collect baubles or broken glass, swinging saloon doors or scraps of string, Beauvais

tapestries, snuff-boxes or cigar-store Indians, carved emeralds, paintings by Titian, the daubs of their own four-year-old children, or, as is literally the case in at least one instance, knotholes.

The passionate desire of some men and women to own books is very old and very compelling to those who are susceptible. A. J. A. Symonds reminds us, though, that "... behind all the paraphernalia of bibliography, behind the bookshops, auctions, exhibitions, catalogues, collations, and research which define the collector's efforts, is the single fact of the love of books." The best collectors are men and women who love books and love to read books. Some of them consider books "the golden key to knowledge" and that "every book we take up without a purpose is an opportunity lost of taking up a book with a purpose." Others claim with Cowper that:

*Authors hear at length one general cry
Tickle and entertain us, or we die!*

Some stand with William Hazlitt, when he said, "I hate to read *new* books. There are twenty or thirty volumes that I have read over and over again, and these are the only ones that I have any desire ever to read at all. One would imagine that books are like women, the worse for being old; that they have a pleasure in being read for the first time; that they open their leaves more cordially; that the spirit of enjoyment wears out with the spirit of novelty; and that, after a certain age, it is high time to put them on the shelf."

But others, loving to read, are in sympathy with Lord Chesterfield's dictum, "Speak of the moderns without contempt, and of the ancients without idolatry; judge them all by their merits, but not by their ages."

The collecting of rare books is essentially a refinement of the desire to read and own books well loved. It is a man's normal desire for *firstness* forging to the front in his bookish interests rather than in racing or exploring or swimming. It is a richly satisfying sport—this chase after rare books—for it lasts as long as life. Fine collections grow slowly, the background books of lesser, commoner pieces, finally form the settings for

jewels of rarity. And if it is a long process, the very leisureliness of it puts off the end of pleasure. One walks along the streets of New York and Chicago and Boston as one walks the banks of the Ristigouche or the surf at Sea Island to find the flashing fish in the Carnegie, Chandler's, or Goodspeed's. And there are streams to suit all anglers, as Andrew Lang reminds us "... little tributary streams, with lowlier stalls, shy pools, where the humbler fisher may hope to raise an Elzevir, or an old French play, a first edition of Shelley, or a Restoration comedy." Anatole France knew "no sweeter, gentler pleasure than to go a-book-hunting along the Quais of Paris" for, he said, "As you stir up the dust of the penny box you wake from their slumbers countless ghosts of tragic or alluring aspect."

I hope I have given you some inkling of my own very deep affection for rare books and for those connoisseurs who collect and cherish them. I suspect that a good many of you are already curators of rare books—possibly without knowing it. I am referring, of course, to the rare books of your own localities. Do you know what they are? Do you have copies of them? They are the earliest books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, etc. of your town; they ought to be in your libraries and they ought to be treasured there; it is, I think, a legitimate service you owe to your community and to book-lovers everywhere. You may have to do some digging around to discover what are the rarities of your neighborhood, but I think it's something worth doing, both for your own pleasure and for the pride of your community. As a matter of fact, you ought to be able to turn up some pieces which are far rarer than the Gutenberg Bible or the first edition of Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*. Of course, what you find won't bring as much on the open market but they will have far more value to you and your community than a first folio edition of Shakespeare's works.

There, it seems to me, lies the crux of the whole matter. I am perturbed because general libraries want collections of rare books which, for the most part, are unsuitable for

them and to which they cannot give adequate care. Collections of rare books do not belong, in my opinion, in a general library unless that institution is specially equipped to handle its rare books as a separate department. Nor do they belong in such institutions without proper endowment for continual activity—both curatorial activity and belligerent buying. A rare book collection cannot function without continual growth and use by those competent to use and appreciate the books themselves. I believe most firmly that a collection of rarities which neither grows nor is used adequately ought to be dispersed for the benefit of those collectors and collecting libraries who appreciate their holdings in every good sense of the word. I have too deep a respect for the rare books themselves to think that any book rarity ought to rest unmolested in a librarian's safe or be encased in an unobserved display box.

If you are among the blessed who love rare books, by all means collect for yourselves the books you love best; if you are unhappy without rare books in your local library, try the exciting sport of gathering the earliest books of your area, or the books of the men and women from your town who have become famous, or books recording the founding and development of a local industry. Such collecting is, I can assure you from personal experience, fun. And with one's pleasures, if it's not fun, it's not worth doing.



Magazines

(Continued from page 4)

Hobbies, gives much useful information on all kinds of hobbies, especially on the more unusual ones. Photography counts its enthusiasts in large numbers, and there are several good magazines to help them. *American Photography* is quite technical and is for the advanced hobbyist, while *Camera* covers the same field in a more popular manner. *Popular Photography*, which includes Amateur Cinematography, has many photographs, much information about photography, hints about its practice, mate-

rial about movies and studios. *U. S. Camera* is chiefly notable for its many beautiful and unusual photographs. *All-Pets Magazine* is just what its name says and is a mine of information for the pet owner. *Our Dumb Animals* and *Natural History* are interesting and informative for those with an interest in animals of all kinds. *Nature Magazine* is especially to be commended for its very excellent contents, including articles about our wild life and resources, together with stories and photographs. For those with an interest in farming, *Country Gentleman* is the oldest and best known in the field and has a wide variety of subject matter, *Successful Farming* is practical and extremely useful, *Your Farm* is a "digest of the best published in agricultural and farm management." The stamp collector is served by *Stamps* and *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*. *What's New in Home Economics* covers this field thoroughly and divertingly. And for those with a social conscience, who are truly interested in the sociological field, *Survey Graphic* and *Survey Monthly* cover the subject completely.

The line between hobbies and sports is a fine one, if it indeed exists at all, since sports are often the individual's hobby. In the sports arena, we can do no more than mention a few magazines whose titles tell their story, such as *Ski Illustrated*, *Skating*, *Baseball Magazine*, *Field and Stream*, *Sports Afield*, *Outdoor Life*.

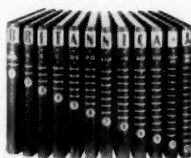
Building America is in a class by itself. Each number is a unit, with subjects ranging from our Latin-American neighbors to taxes, to light metals. Each subject is explored thoroughly with pictures and text, with a review of the progress accomplished to date, the problems still unsolved, and an examination of our resources for further progress in the area.

Young people of today are interested in most of the same things which interest their elders and have a great interest and curiosity about the world in which they live. Although there are very few magazines which cater directly to their needs, a familiarity with the content and style of general magazines will indicate those which will be of usefulness to them, either for work or play.

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Michigan Library Association

Constitution and By-Laws

ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of this Association shall be the Michigan Library Association.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

The object of the Association shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Michigan.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. *Active Members.* Any person interested in the object of the Association may become an active member upon payment of the dues provided for in the By-Laws.

Sec. 2. *Institutional Members.* Libraries and other organizations interested in the work of the Association and approved by the Executive Board may become institutional members of the Association upon payment of the dues provided for in the By-Laws.

Sec. 3. *Honorary Members.* On nomination of the Executive Board, persons who have rendered important service to library interests may be elected honorary members by a vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Association.

Sec. 4. *Retired Members.* Persons who have been permanently retired from active library service may, on application, become members of the Association upon payment of the dues provided for in the By-Laws.

Sec. 5. *Suspension and Reinstatement.* The membership of any individual or organization may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board. A suspended member may be reinstated by the unanimous vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS AND MANAGEMENT

Section 1. *Officers.* The officers of the Association shall be a President, a First Vice-President who shall be the president-elect, a Second Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices and such other duties as may be approved by the Executive Board.

Sec. 2. *Executive Board.* The administration of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Executive Board which shall consist of the

officers of the Association together with two other members elected by the Association. The officers and the two other members of the Executive Board shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association and shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen, except the Treasurer, whose term of office shall coincide with the fiscal year. The Executive Board shall conduct all business pertaining to the Association between annual and other meetings of the Association and shall perform such specific duties as may be given to it in the Constitution and By-Laws.

Sec. 3. *Advisory Council.* The chairmen of districts and the chairmen of standing committees shall constitute the Advisory Council of the Association. It shall meet with the Executive Board of the Association at least once a year, upon call of the President of the Association, for the purpose of co-ordinating plans and programs of action of the several functional units of the Association.

ARTICLE V—MEETINGS

Section 1. *Annual Meeting.* There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as shall be determined by the Executive Board.

Sec. 2. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive Board and shall be called by the President on request of fifty members of the Association. One month's notice shall be given and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

ARTICLE VI—DISTRICTS

Section 1. *Organization and Membership.* The state shall be divided into library districts, the boundaries of which may be fixed and/or changed by the Association at its annual meeting provided notice of the proposed change has been given in the call for the meeting. Membership in the district organization shall not be limited to members of the Association. However, voting upon a matter pertaining solely to policies of the Association shall be limited to members of the Association. Each district shall have at least one meeting in the first six months of each calendar year.

Sec. 2. *Officers.* Each district shall elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman who shall be chairman-elect, and a Secretary-Treasurer at such time and in such manner as shall be determined by a majority of the voting members of that district, except that the term of office shall coincide with the elective year of the Association, beginning with the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Association and ending with the adjournment of the next succeeding annual meeting. All officers shall be members of the Association.

ARTICLE VII—SECTIONS

Section 1. By petition to the Executive Board any group of twenty or more members of the Association representing a field of activity in general distinct from those of existing sections may organize a section upon recommendation of the Executive Board and upon vote of the Association at any annual meeting. Sections shall be composed only of Association members. The Association by a vote at its annual meeting may discontinue a section upon the recommendation of the Executive Board when in its opinion the usefulness of that section has ceased.

Sec. 2. Each section shall have autonomy in and responsibility for its own affairs and the expenditure of its funds subject to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. Each section may close its meetings to all but its own members. It may have meetings at other times and places than the time and place of the annual meeting of the Association and shall elect its officers at such time and in such manner as shall be determined by a majority of the voting members of that section, except that the term of office shall coincide with the elective year of the Association, beginning with the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Association and ending with the adjournment of the next succeeding annual meeting. In the event that the annual meeting of the Association is held jointly with, or at the same time and place as other library associations and no meeting of a section is held, the officers of that section may hold office until the next annual meeting of the Association.

Sec. 3. No authority is granted any section, district, board, or committee, except the Executive Board of the Association, to commit the Association as such by any declaration of policy or to incur expense on behalf of the Association except on specific authorization from the Executive Board or by vote of the Association at its annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII—AFFILIATION WITH A.L.A.

Section 1. This Association shall become a chapter of the A.L.A. as provided in the By-Laws of the A.L.A.

Sec. 2. Councilors to the A.L.A. shall be elected by the Association for the term of office provided in the By-Laws of the A.L.A. and shall take office at the A.L.A. Annual Conference following their election.

Sec. 3. The President of the Association shall have the power to appoint substitutes for its regularly elected councilors if such councilors cannot attend a meeting of the A.L.A. council.

ARTICLE IX—BY-LAWS

Section 1. By-Laws may be adopted and amended by a majority vote of the members of the Association present at any annual business meeting of the Association upon a written recommendation of the Executive Board or of a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws appointed by the President. Any by-law may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE X—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any general session of any annual meeting of the Association, upon a written recommendation of a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws appointed by the President, provided that a copy of the proposed amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least three weeks previous to the meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—DUES AND FEES

Section 1. *Active Members.* The annual dues for active members shall be two dollars (\$2.00) and shall be payable to the Treasurer on the first of January.

Sec. 2. *Institutional Members.* The annual dues for institutional members shall be two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) and shall be payable to the Treasurer on the first of January.

Sec. 3. *Honorary Members.* There shall be no dues for honorary members.

Sec. 4. *Retired Members.* The annual dues for retired members shall be one half the dues for active members and shall be payable to the Treasurer on the first of January.

Sec. 5. *Unpaid Dues.* Members whose dues are unpaid by March 1 of each year and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after

notice of the same has been sent shall be dropped from membership. Lapsed members may be reinstated upon payment of dues for the current year.

Sec. 6. *Registration.* The Executive Board may fix a registration fee for all persons attending any meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

Section 1. All members of the Association shall have the right to vote. An institutional member shall have one vote and must register with the Secretary the name of the person authorized to cast its official vote. If there shall be no such person designated or if at any meeting such person be not present, the vote may be cast by the chief executive officer of such institution and no one else. All personal members shall have the right to hold office.

ARTICLE III—QUORUM

Section 1. Fifty members shall constitute a quorum of the Association for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IV—NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. *Nominating Committee.* The President of the Association shall appoint not later than three months after the last annual meeting, a committee consisting of one representative from each of the several districts to nominate candidates for the elective positions of the Association. The names of the members of the committee shall be published in the first number of the official organ of the Association issued after the beginning of the calendar year in order that members of the Association may have opportunity to send recommendations for nominations to the Committee.

Sec. 2. *Nominations.* The Nominating Committee shall nominate not less than two candidates for each of the following offices: First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer; for two members of the Executive Board; for councilor (or councilors) to the American Library Association; and to fill vacancies.

The Nominating Committee shall report nominations to the Secretary not less than six months prior to the annual meeting. Nominations shall be published by the Secretary in the official publication of the Association not less than four months before the annual meeting.

Nominations other than those by the Nominating Committee, signed by not less than ten members of the Association, shall be filed with the Secretary not less than three months before the

annual meeting and must be accompanied by written consent of the nominee.

Sec. 3. *Elections.* Elections to elective positions for the Association shall be made by mail vote in such manner as the Executive Board shall determine. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie vote the successful candidate shall be determined by lot.

ARTICLE V—VACANCIES

Section 1. *Elective Positions.* Appointments to fill vacancies in elective positions of the Association (except in the office of President) shall be made by the Executive Board for the duration of the term of office, when that term is not more than one year. When the term exceeds one year, appointments shall be made until the next annual meeting.

A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the First Vice-President. This succession shall not prevent a person who succeeds to the presidency because of a vacancy, from serving his normal term as president the next year as is provided in the Constitution.

If vacancies occur in the offices of President and First Vice-President within the same term, the Executive Board shall elect as President one of the members of the Executive Board for the remainder of the term. When a regular election is held, a President and a First Vice-President shall be elected.

Sec. 2. *Committee Appointments.* Appointments to fill vacancies on a committee of the Association shall be made by the President unless otherwise provided in the By-Laws.

Sec. 3. *Districts.* A vacancy in the office of Chairman shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the Vice-Chairman. A vacancy in the office of Vice-Chairman shall continue until the next annual meeting.

If vacancies occur in the offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman within the same term, the President of the Association shall appoint a temporary chairman, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, to serve for the remainder of the term. When a regular election is next held, a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Secretary-Treasurer, the District Chairman shall make an appointment for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI—FINANCES

Section 1. The power to administer the funds of the Association shall be vested in the Execu-

Executive Board. It shall reimburse officers, sections, districts, and committees for expenditures for work of the Association which have been authorized by the Executive Board or by vote of the Association at its annual meeting.

Sec. 2. The Treasurer shall keep a record of all funds of the Association, shall disburse the funds only on the authorization of the Executive Board or by vote of the Association at its annual meeting, and shall pay such bills as are approved and countersigned by the President. At each annual business meeting of the Association, the Treasurer shall present a report covering the condition of the finances at that time and shall present to the Executive Board a final report immediately following the end of the fiscal year. This report shall be published in the official organ of the Association in the first issue of each calendar year. The Treasurer shall be bonded and the premium paid by the Association.

Sec. 3. An audit of the funds of the Association shall be made within two weeks before the annual meeting, and a written report shall be submitted by the auditors at the business session of each annual meeting. Immediately following the close of the fiscal year an audit of the funds of the Association shall be made and the report of the auditors published in the official organ of the Association in the first issue of each calendar year.

ARTICLE VII—COMMITTEES

Section 1. *Standing Committees.* The President shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, the following standing committees: Legislative; Membership; Planning; Public Relations; Publications; and Salary, Staff and Tenure. Members of standing committees shall be appointed by the President to serve for overlapping terms of two years each and may be reappointed for a second consecutive term but not for a third. On the first appointments following the adoption of this article, the President shall designate the length of the terms of the appointments so that terms of half the members of each committee, as nearly as may be, shall expire each year.

Sec. 2. *Special Committees.* The President may appoint special committees subject to the approval of the Executive Board. The term of appointment for members of special committees shall be for one year.

Sec. 3. The President shall serve as an ex officio member of all committees.

ARTICLE VIII—PUBLICATIONS

Section 1. *Publications Committee.* All publications of the Association shall be the responsibility of the Publications Committee whose activities shall be subject to authorization and approval of the Executive Board. It shall consist of five members chosen to represent, as far as possible, the various types of activities of the Association, with the Editor and Business Manager of the official organ as additional members, ex officio.

Sec. 2. *Official Organ.* The *Michigan Librarian* shall be the official organ of the Association and shall be sent to all members of the Association in good standing. There shall be an Editor appointed by the President upon the advice of the Publications Committee and with the approval of the Executive Board. A Business Manager shall be appointed by the President upon the advice of the Editor and with the approval of the Executive Board. The term of office of the Editor and the Business Manager shall be two calendar years, beginning with the uneven years.

ARTICLE IX—OFFICIAL YEARS

Section 1. *Membership Year.* The membership year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 3. *Elective and Appointive Year.* The term of office for elective and appointive positions of the Association filled annually shall be the period beginning with the adjournment of the annual meeting and ending with the adjournment of the next succeeding annual meeting, except that the term of office of the Treasurer shall coincide with the fiscal year and that the term of office of Councilors to the A.L.A. shall be as provided in the By-Laws of the A.L.A. Terms of office for elective positions occupied longer than one year shall be calculated from the adjournment of the annual meeting. The term of office of the Editor and Business Manager of *The Michigan Librarian* shall be two calendar years beginning with the uneven years.

ARTICLE X—RULES OF ORDER

Section 1. The rules contained in *Robert's Rules of Order* shall govern the Association in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws.

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* British and American pronunciation

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The Legislative Picture

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an account of the legislation affecting libraries enacted in the recent session of the Michigan State Legislature. I wish to call particular attention to the Calvert Amendment to our state aid appropriation which directly sets aside \$3,375 for the McGregor Public Library of Highland Park. Ordinarily the effort of a library board to increase its revenue would be commended. However, when such an effort threatens the existence of a law designed to aid library development throughout the state, the action must be condemned. In initiating the Calvert Amendment, the Board of the Highland Park Library has rendered a distinct dis-service to libraries. If every library cut off from state aid by a failure to meet the qualifications set up by the Act, seeks relief by specific appropriation, the purpose of the Act will be defeated. Other libraries, notably Grand Rapids, conscious of their responsibility to other libraries, have met the situation successfully by qualifying for grants.

Trustees Meetings

The concerted effort of our Trustees' Section to gain wider participation of trustees in Association activities is having its first reward in the successful series of meetings held in conjunction with our district meetings. The presentation by Miss Marion Packard of a fund for trustee work gave us an opportunity for accomplishing something worthwhile. The responsibility for seeing that this opportunity was fully realized has rested upon the chairman of the Trustees' Section, Mrs. Wilford E. Parker, of Gladwin. She has worked particularly hard and deserves the Association's thanks.

Since the last issue of *The Michigan Librarian*, the following names have been added to the growing list of trustee members of M.L.A.

New Trustees—March and April, 1945

Holland Public Library

Mrs. O. S. Cross

Mrs. Edward Donovan

Henry Geerlings

Albert Hoeksema

Mrs. W. M. Tappan

East Lansing Public Library

Mrs. H. A. Childs
Mrs. A. R. Handy
Mrs. H. E. Johnson
Mrs. C. Wagenvoord
Mrs. U. Brooks Williams

Grand Haven Library

Mrs. Elma Misner, Secretary for Board of Trustees

Association Activities

The calendar of events which lists our institutes and district and sectional meetings is, by no means, a complete index of Association activities. You will not have found there, for example, a notation of the meetings of the Planning Committee, which is attempting to work out suggested solutions to the 1948 deadline. Nor, have there been references to the meetings of the Publications Committee, the Dues Committee, the Adult Education Committee, nor even the Editorial Board of *The Michigan Librarian*. This reference to the shortcomings of our calendar is not intended as a suggestion to our Editor but merely to point out that a great deal is going on in the Association throughout the year. If there are any doubters in the ranks, I shall be glad to exhibit a growing file of presidential correspondence.

ERNEST I. MILLER

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Auditing Committee

The Executive Board
Michigan Library Association

We have examined the receipts and disbursements of the Michigan Library Association for the period from January 1, 1944 through December 31, 1944 and found the Treasurer's books in order and funds accounted for.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total Receipts | \$5,605.05 |
| Total Disbursements | 3,772.34 |
| Balance in bank (Including Scholarship and Marion Packard Fund) | 1,913.38 |
| Outstanding checks | 80.67 |
| Balance | 1,832.71 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Scholarship Fund | 312.76 |
| Marion Packard Fund | 861.65 |
| Cash Balance | 658.30 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Balance | \$1,832.71 |
| Balance transferred to Mrs. Norma B. McDonald, Treasurer | \$1,832.71 |

Auditing Committee

CORNELIUS WAGENVOORD
CHARLES M. MOHRHARDT

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Library Projects In Adult Education

By VIRGINIA SUMMERS

Chief of the Circulation Department, Lansing Public Library

Academic education becomes the foundation stone of an individual's life. Adult education begins where academic education leaves off, thus making education a perpetual process. It is education for life and as such it should develop the powers of clear thinking and evaluating and the attitudes of appreciation, thereby helping the individual to meet the demands of daily living intelligently.

That there is a need for adult education is generally conceded, I believe. However, if there is question in anyone's mind concerning that need, let him read *New Needs for Adult Education* by Edward Lindeman in the *Annals of American Academy* for January, 1944.

No one agency should feel that it has a monopoly of this field of adult education. Co-operation of agencies is needed to work out a successful educational program in a community.

What, then, is the role of the library in this important field? From a statement prepared by the Adult Education Board and adopted by the American Library Association Council on October 13, 1944, we get our first glimpse of the program libraries are expected to promote. I quote: "In order to be effective as an educational institution the library must:

"Extend the readers' advisory service and expend and improve its general educational program with provision of greater opportunities for self-education and group study and discussion;

"Improve its services to present patrons and reach for the first time many members of the community both as individuals and as members of groups;

"Provide leadership in presenting positive and objective materials on the issues and problems of the day;

"Utilize audio-visual aids and other new type materials."

With this broad outline as the skeleton upon which to build, what steps can every library take toward a program in adult education? To begin with, every library should be working with all the existing agencies within its community; it should be aware of the program each agency is sponsoring and give aid in every way possible.

In the coming months, aid to veterans should be one of the chief concerns of libraries. It is very important to establish friendly relations with the local Veteran Counseling Center and U. S. Employment Agency.

In promoting a program in adult education, we must keep in mind that we will be dealing with two distinct groups of people. One, a group of potential leaders, men and women with some advanced educational background, people who are interested in furthering their knowledge not only for the immediate needs which make demands upon them but also for that which may find its final justification in action which takes place years afterward. Libraries are already discovering these people to be exceptionally co-operative. These men and women can be reached through club activities, churches, and other social organizations. Through them, discussion groups can be formed. Wherever one finds healthy discussion and a sharing of ideas and information, one will also find new understanding and co-operation.

Perhaps one of the greatest needs in the average community today is intelligent leadership. What greater service could your library offer than that of sponsoring a training course in leadership for the potential leaders in your community?

The second group which must be considered in the field of adult education, is comprised of those who lack educational background. They have very little incentive to

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reach out into the unknown. Their interests lie almost wholly in the things that touch on their personal happiness of the moment and they are quite content to remain in a more or less static world of their own. This group still remains the problem child of adult education. How to reach them is a question well worth pondering. They belong to no church and no club; they have no community interests. What is the answer?

The chief concern of every librarian should be the aim for a more intelligent citizenry. Every effort should be made to search out all possible means of attaining this goal.

Dues Being Studied

Up to April 1, 1945, the Treasurer reports 821 personal and 80 institutional memberships paid, with 176 librarians and 16 institutions to be heard from. Up to this time, the receipts were \$1,758.50. If those dues not yet received were paid, the total would be \$2,150.50 or \$190.50 over the estimated income from dues according to the 1945 budget. The above figures are based on the \$2.00 rate.

It would appear, therefore, that a graduated scale for dues would have to be sufficiently high to bring in an income much greater than the \$2.00 rate if the Association is ever going to have even a part-time executive secretary or engage in other activities which would give it prestige among state associations.

Your committee asks each person on every library staff in Michigan to study this proposed schedule. Write your reaction at once to the committee so that consideration can be given to all points of view before the final report is prepared in July or August.

| PERSONAL: | DUES |
|---|---------|
| Salary up to \$1000 | \$ 1.00 |
| \$1001-\$2000 | 2.00 |
| \$2001-\$3000 | 3.00 |
| \$3001-\$4000 | 4.00 |
| \$4001 and over | 5.00 |
| Institutional | |
| Population—Less than 5,000 | 2.50 |
| 5,000—15,000 | 5.00 |
| 15,000—50,000 | 7.50 |
| 50,000 and over | 10.00 |
| Teacher-Librarian (rated as teachers but devoting half time or less to library) ... | 1.00 |
| Trustees | 1.00 |
| Friends of Library | 1.00 |
| Dues Committee: Francis A. Hannum, Chairman | |
| Dorothy Dawson | |
| Maud E. Grill | |

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| | INDIANS IN WINTER CAMP | 1.00 | 2-3 |
| | RED PEOPLE OF THE WOODED COUNTRY | 1.25 | 3 |
| Friskey, Mrs. Margaret | SURPRISE ON WHEELS | 1.00 | PS |
| Henry, Mrs. Marguerite | AUNO AND TAUNO | 1.00 | PS |
| Lindman, Mrs. Maj Jan | FLICKA RICKA DICKA AND THE DOTTED DRESSES | 1.00 | PS |
| | FLICKA RICKA DICKA AND THE THREE KITTENS | 1.00 | PS |
| | SNIPP SNAPP SNURR AND THE BUTTERED BREAD | 1.00 | PS |
| | SNIPP SNAPP SNURR AND THE YELLOW SLED | 1.00 | PS |
| | SNIPP SNAPP SNURR AND THE RED SHOES | 1.00 | PS |
| Morgenstern, Elizabeth | THE LITTLE GARDENERS | 1.00 | PS |
| Nelson, Mary Jarman | FUN WITH MUSIC | 1.50 | M |
| Nida, William Lewis | THE TREE BOYS | 0.90 | 2 |
| | FLEETFOOT THE CAVE BOY | 1.00 | 2-3 |
| Ritter, Mathilde | IN THE MOUSE'S HOUSE | 1.00 | PS |

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| Cannon, James L. | HOOFBEATS | 1.50 | P |
| Deming, Mrs. Therese | INDIANS OF THE PUEBLOS | 1.50 | 4-6 |
| Fed'l Writers Project, New York | BIRDS OF THE WORLD | 1.75 | PI |
| | WHO'S WHO IN THE ZOO | 2.00 | PI |
| | REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS | 2.25 | PI |
| Jones, Viola | PETER AND GRETCHEN | 1.50 | 3-5 |
| Kelly, Raymond | O-GO THE BEAVER | 1.50 | 6-7 |
| Kristoffersen, Eva M. | HANS CHRISTIAN OF ELSINORE | 2.00 | 3-5 |
| Lee, Mrs. Melicent H. | MARCOS, A MOUNTAIN BOY OF MEXICO | 1.50 | 4-6P |
| Mabry, Caroline | OVER THE CASTLE WALLS | 1.00 | 3-5 |
| Nida, William Lewis | INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES OF ANCIENT TIMES | 1.25 | 5-8 |
| Peck, Anne Merriman | YOUNG AMERICANS FROM MANY LANDS | 2.00 | 5-7 |
| Pelzel, Helene | NANKA OF OLD BOHEMIA | 2.00 | 5-6 |
| Reely-Randall | THROUGH GOLDEN WINDOWS | 2.00 | 4-6 |
| Ratzesberger, Anna | CAMEL BELLS (O.P. for duration) | 2.00 | 4-6 |

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Some 750 memorials have been contributed by bereaved relatives and friends at a cost of about three dollars each. On the inside cover is a memorial bookplate giving the name of the donor as well as that of the person honored by the gift. The largest group is that in memory of Eleanor Troxell, former superintendent of early elementary grades. The 250 volumes deal with child psychology and subjects of interest to elementary school children.

* * *

A thirty per cent increase in circulation within a year is the return reaped by Paul A. T. Noon's salesmanship at Lansing Public Library.

Appointed librarian in Oct. 1943 upon his discharge from the Army, Noon persuaded factory and union officials to install branch libraries in war plants; established literary racks in elementary schools; made the rounds of civic and social organizations telling the story of library service, and had a sign put in the railway station giving directions to the library and inviting travelers to do their waiting there.

With the aid of alumni in the services, Dr. Randolph G. Adams, director of the William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, expects to have a complete collection of World War II documents.

* * *

Nancy B. Thomas, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library at Escanaba, reports that public relations and library contacts with the people were two of the results of three special lecture meetings of the Escanaba Adult Education School which were held in the library.

* * *

Dorothea Dawson, supervisor of school libraries for the Detroit Board of Education, will teach two courses at the summer session at Columbia University, School of Library Science. Her subjects are School Library Service and Teaching the Use of Books and Libraries. Miss Dawson teaches library science courses at Wayne University, Detroit, during the winter terms.

* * *

The Baldwin Public Library, Birmingham, used some of their state aid money to bring Colton Storm to Birmingham, March 19, because they felt that his lecture on rare books would be a distinct contribution to the community.

* * *

Howard Peckham, formerly of the William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, is now director of the Indiana Historical Bureau.

* * *

M. Ruth MacDonald has resigned from her position as chief of the catalog department of the Detroit Public Library and is now chief of the Catalog Division and head cataloger of the Army Medical Library at Washington, D. C.

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Eunice Wead, who has been with the Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, since that department was established in 1926, has resigned from her position as associate professor of library science, effective at the close of the fall term, 1944-45.

Dr. Raymond L. Kilgour succeeds Miss Wead on the faculty. Formerly associate librarian of Carleton College, and at one time a member of the New York Public Library staff, Dr. Kilgour taught in the library school at Lima, Peru, in 1944.

* * *

Samuel Sass has left the University of Michigan to take a position with the General Electric Co. Laboratory at Pittsfield, Mass.

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